

Team May Have Found New Particle Linked to Subatomic Reactions

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international team of 126 researchers at CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics near Geneva, appears to have detected the last of the three particles that theorists believe transmit the so-called weak force in subatomic reactions.

Only one particle of the new type has been observed so far. Known as the Z-zero, it would be the most massive ever detected, having roughly 100 times the mass of the proton, which forms the nucleus of hydrogen atoms.

The observation, made several days ago, was described in a talk Monday at Princeton University by Dr. Carlo Rubbia of Harvard University, a leader of the experimental group. When reached by phone Wednesday, Dr. Rubbia said the observed particle was "a candidate" but "we would like to see a few more events" before making any announcement.

Nevertheless Dr. Abraham Pais, a theoretical physicist at Rockefeller University who has seen the results, termed them "just beautiful." The finding, he added, "belongs to the great moments of physics in the 20th century." He said the odds were 3 to 1 that the observed particle is the Z-zero, but added that someone like Dr. Rubbia could not be expected to stake his reputation on one event.

Discovery of the Z-zero, so called because its electric charge is zero, would complete the roster of particles carrying the weak force, which is the force responsible for certain forms of radioactive decay and plays a key role in the reactions generating energy in the core of stars.

The finding would also provide added confirmation for the theory that treats the weak force and electromagnetic force, which binds all atoms and molecules, as manifestations of an overall, unifying phenomenon known as the "electroweak" force.

Physicists have long believed that such forces are carried by "vector" particles that pass almost instantaneously between the transmitter of the force and its recipient. It has been well established, for example, that light waves carry the electromagnetic force.

The suspected carriers of the weak force — the W and Z particles — are known as intermediate vector bosons, but until recently had not been observed. In January Dr. Rubbia's group reported detecting W particles of both positive and negative electric charge. Their mass was roughly 80 times that of the proton, or equivalent to an energy of 81 billion electron volts.

The W and Z particles had been sought for many years but not until recently was it believed possible to generate a sufficiently powerful "fireball" of energy for their production. Such energy bursts are produced at CERN in a giant circular "racertrack."

In the ring, a beam of protons is accelerated to 270 billion electron volts and smashed into antiprotons of the same energy circling in the opposite direction. Antiprotons are similar to protons but of opposite electric charge.

Such collisions produce a fireball of 540 billion electron volts that almost immediately condenses into a multitude of particles. Among them, on rare occasions, are the W particles and, it is now suspected, the Z-zero particle. Although they are extremely short-lived, they decay into particles that make possible their identification. The single Z-zero candidate decayed, as predicted, into an electron and positron — a positively charged electron.

One hope of the experimenters is that the manner in which the W and Z-zero particles decay will confirm the existence of another elusive particle needed to complete the theoretical roster of quarks.

Quarks are the building blocks of such particles as the protons and neutrons, which make up the atomic nucleus.

United Nations General Assembly demanded Friday the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from Cyprus.

The northern part of the divided island has been under Turkish Army control for nearly nine years.

The assembly also called for meaningful negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities, which have been holding talks on the future of the island since the mid-1970s.

The vote on the resolution, sponsored by a group of nonaligned countries friendly to Cyprus, was 103 to 5 with 20 abstentions.

The resolution won slightly more support than a similar proposal adopted in 1979, the last time the Cyprus question was debated in the assembly. The vote then was 99 to 5, with 35 abstentions.

Executive power was to have

been exercised by a strong six-member council comprised of four Greek Cypriots and two Turkish Cypriots. The plan also provided for a weak presidency alternating between a Greek Cypriot and a Turkish Cypriot.

However, senior diplomatic sources were quoted in April as saying that the Cypriot government, with the backing of Athens, is seeking an improved formula.

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus was reported in April to have secured the backing of the Greek Socialist government of Araxias Papandreu in seeking a new UN peace plan for the island.

Cyprus had voiced its concern that the protracted talks were only providing a screen behind which Turkey was consolidating its hold on the northern part of the island.

Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, who make up about 18 percent of the island's population of about

1,200 marines and 900 Philippine troops are taking part in the largest training exercises since World War II.

MANEUVERS — U.S. marines move by a Protestant missionary shrine at Dingalan in the Philippines where

The Associated Press

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Photo: AP

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Is Dissolved in Britain

Lifts Supplies to U.K.

Bank of Finland Is Fined

via Names New Prez

Blaud Hitler Dealer's \$

Cuses Vietnam on Troops

Farmers to Block Bond

Revise Occupation Rule

France Set to Go to It

JELLINE

More Doctors in U.S. Offering Medical Aid to the Unemployed and Uninsured

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Patricia Johnson, who is 41 and the divorced mother of one, has been out of work since March, when she lost her job at Western Electric's Norcross, Georgia, plant. When she contracted bronchitis she did not go to a doctor because she needed her money for rent and food.

After two weeks she learned of a new program here, one of a growing number being offered around the country by medical societies, hospitals and clinics to meet the medical needs of millions of Americans who have found themselves unemployed and uninsured.

Mrs. Johnson called Operation Care Inc., a program established May 2 by the Medical Association of Georgia. She was referred to a doctor who treated her but did not charge her.

"I never expected doctors to do

this, given the money I've paid for medical bills in the past," said Mrs. Johnson. She said the doctor was "fantastic, very nice and even gave me sample medicines."

The most recent figures compiled by the American Medical Association, according to a spokesman, place the number of programs such as the one in Atlanta at 44 and rising, although they still represent a mere fraction of the societies nationally.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, unemployment has left more than 18 million Americans uninsured, including workers and their dependents, but many do not fall within the guidelines for aid under existing U.S. programs. This is because of the rising number of middle-class workers who are finding themselves without jobs. While their income might qualify them for Medicaid benefits, their assets such as homes, cars, furnishings, life insurance policies

and savings accounts eliminate them from coverage.

Congress has begun hearings on three bills that would provide U.S. funds for medical insurance for the unemployed. They are similar to ones first proposed when the Arab oil embargo and the recession of the mid-1970s caused widespread layoffs and unemployment, but Congress did not act then.

"We should not make that mistake again," said Representative Henry A. Waxman, a Democrat of California, who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. He is sponsoring a \$2.7-billion supplemental health care proposal to help provide benefits.

Although the administration opposes the idea, medical professionals through their national societies are supporting a limited U.S.-financed program. Unlike Medicaid, the program favored by the American Medical Association

House Unit Votes Aid for Poor

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee has approved a \$290-million authorization for the Legal Services Corp., the independent agency that provides legal assistance to the poor.

On a 23-6 vote Thursday, the committee awarded the corporation an increase of \$55 million over its current budget and rejected a request for "zero" funding from the administration, which has long sought to do away with the agency altogether.

The committee also voted to soften existing provisions of the law governing the program that restricts legal representation of aliens and lobbying by attorneys of elected officials on behalf of their clients.

The law currently allows the Legal Services Corp. to represent temporary aliens. The committee action Thursday would broaden this representation to include immigrants allowed to enter the country for temporary periods of work.

would use existing private insurers, would be roughly concurrent with unemployment benefits and would sharply limit the number of doctor visits or hospital stays. The association proposes that the program be subject to congressional renewal every two years.

According to Dr. James H. Sammons, executive vice president of

the AMA, the medical people have suggested these limits because doctors do not favor establishing yet another "untouchable" program entitling people to benefits.

In the meantime, according to Dr. Sammons, the AMA will continue to encourage voluntary efforts such as the one under way in Atlanta.

Operation Care Inc. is the most common form for such efforts; a central referral service in which county or state medical societies have a special number for the unemployed to call and then match them with doctors who have volunteered. In the two weeks the program has been operating here, said Kenneth Williams, spokesman for the Medical Association of Georgia, 450 physicians have volunteered their services and more than 300 unemployed people have been referred.

There have been problems, he conceded. At least one doctor an-

grily dropped out after a patient admitted he had quit his job because he wanted to take a year off from work. But there have also been heartening successes. In the first week of the program, a man with chest pains was referred for treatment and it was determined that he was an imminent heart attack victim. He was hospitalized immediately. "We may have saved a life," Mr. Williams said.

Donald Elder, a draftsman, came here from Detroit five years ago because he had twice faced layoffs of up to 12 months in the recession that has plagued the automobile industry. Now Mr. Elder, who works on a contract basis, is out of work again.

Last week he began to suffer from stomach pains, headaches and insomnia. In the past he has been ashamed to face his family doctor without the money to pay the bill. This time, Operation Care referred him to a doctor near his

home who treated him for no cost. "It was probably the best consultation I ever had," he said.

The Healthy America Program of the Guthrie Clinic in Sayre, Pennsylvania, which serves 12 counties in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, tried a different approach when it opened its doors in November.

The clinic distributed special cards to employers who, in turn, gave them to laid off workers. The cards enabled the worker and his family to get 50 percent off the bill or to pay a maximum of \$20 on visits to Guthrie's network of four clinics.

"The card served as a check system for eligible people," said Floyd Metzger, assistant vice president of the group practice of 100 doctors, "and we imposed a minimum free care because we thought that overuse."

House, Senate Panels Split on Foreign Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have completed their 1984 foreign aid bills, with the two versions about \$500 million apart.

The congressional versions include more money for Israel and Greece and less money for El Salvador and Turkey than the administration sought.

The House bill, approved 28-7 Thursday, provides \$7.69 billion for 1984 and \$8.3 billion for 1985. The Senate's one-year bill, approved on a voice vote, recommends a total of \$7.18 billion for 1984. The administration had requested \$7.29 billion for 1984.

The differences between the two bills will be worked out by a conference committee after each chamber passes its version.

Aid to Israel and Egypt accounts for the largest portion of the aid bills. Israel would receive \$1.7 billion in military aid under each of the bills. It would also get \$850 million in economic support funds under the House bill and \$910 million under the Senate bill.

The administration requested \$1.7 billion in military aid for Israel but said it should be made up of \$550 million in direct grants and \$1.15 billion in loans. Both the House and Senate committees made the loan and grant amounts equal at \$850 million.

Egypt would receive a total \$1.3 billion in military aid under the House bill, with \$450 million in

grants. Economic aid was set at \$750 million. The Senate measure puts military grants at \$465 million and loans at \$950 million, with \$750 million for economic aid.

The administration, which is conducting negotiations with the Greek government on extension of U.S. rights to use bases there, recommended keeping the size of the arms loans to Greece unchanged from this year's \$280 million pending a new agreement.

But both committees, in a move led by Greek-American members, increased the figure to \$300 million, saying they were assuming that the base negotiations would be successful.

At the same time, the committee cut the administration's recommendations on arms sales to Turkey from \$755 million to \$715 million. That, the committee members said, was to conform with the congressional policy of keeping arms sales to Greece and Turkey at a 7-to-10 ratio.

The Senate Finance Committee on Thursday approved President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean Basin program but balked at an effort to allow tax deductions for business conventions on foreign cruise ships.

The legislation, which calls for trade concessions and tax credits for 28 economically distressed Caribbean countries, is nearly identical to a bill that was passed by the House last year. That measure died when the Senate failed to act on it before Congress adjourned.

Latin American Marshall Plan Urged

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Henry M. Jackson, citing the "catastrophic problem" posed for the United States by Mexico's economic crisis, has recommended a new Marshall Plan to resolve the financial problems of Central America.

The long-term security of our southern frontier is as vital to United States interests as the long-term security of Western Europe and it deserves the same level of American energy and commitment," the Washington Democrat said.

He proposed the appointment of a bipartisan

commission, similar to the post-World War II Marshall committee headed by former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, to "chart a course of hope for the peoples of Central America through foreign aid."

Although Mexico's present foreign debt of \$90 billion is larger than the entire cost of Marshall Plan financing for the recovery of Western Europe, Mr. Jackson said the Mexican debt would be manageable if Americans were alerted to the possible dangerous consequences of not doing anything to help Central America economically.

Some Reagan Appointees Claim Black Vote Has Been Written Off

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Several black appointees in the Reagan administration said this week that the White House has written off blacks politically for the 1984 campaign.

They cited as one example the fact that the White House Office of Public Liaison has had no one dealing with blacks for more than two months.

One senior White House official said the administration has decided that no effort in the next 17 months would be sufficient to moderate the opposition of blacks to President Ronald Reagan and capture a sufficient amount of the black vote. He said most of the White House staff, including Faith Ryan Whittlesey, assistant to the president for public liaison, have made the same assessment.

Mrs. Whittlesey's office, which is preparing a political operation to

try to win key blue-collar, female and ethnic votes for Mr. Reagan in 1984, also has had no representative to Hispanics since she took over the office in March.

Mrs. Whittlesey said this week that the absence of blacks and Hispanics on her staff is temporary. She called allegations that she advocates ignoring black voters "ridiculous."

Mrs. Whittlesey said Melvin L. Bradley, a black special assistant to the president for policy development, will join her office soon and part of his responsibility will be to work as liaison with blacks. She said no decision has been made on liaison with Hispanics.

About a half dozen black appointees in the Reagan administration said Mrs. Whittlesey has argued that there is little political benefit for the president in speaking with blacks. They declined to speak on the record for fear of reprimands by the administration.

Mrs. Whittlesey, who fired six members of the liaison staff, including a black and a Hispanic, the day after taking over the office, has hired all whites so far, mostly women.

Administration officials, troubled by opinion polls that show Mr. Reagan with a lower approval rating with women than with men, have made female voters a priority for 1984. Two of the women hired by Miss Whittlesey have been assigned to deal with women's issues.

One black appointee said: "Whittlesey has argued that they can make peace with women in time for the election, but she told them there is nothing they can gain by patching up with blacks."

Vice President George Bush said last week that he doubts the Republican Party or the administration can win a significant portion of the increasing number of blacks registering to vote in 1984.

ing future inflation adjustments in tax rates.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, undeterred by the defeat of a Republican 1984 budget in the Senate, refused Friday to drop his opposition to tax increases for the second year in a row.

"No, we don't have an agreement," the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said as he left a White House meeting between the president and congressional leaders.

The president is adamantly opposed to tax increases, Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said. "There's not much of a crack in the door for new taxes."

Mr. Reagan later warned that he remains ready to veto any move to block the third year of his tax cuts.

The Senate votes threw the budget process into disarray and raised the question of whether Congress would fail to enact a budget for the first time since passage of the Budget Control Act in 1974.

The Democratic-controlled House has already approved a budget resolution that includes \$30 billion in new taxes for next year, a 5-percent increase in military spending and more than \$30 billion more in domestic spending than Mr. Reagan wants. The House version of the budget would produce a deficit of \$174.5 billion.

If Congress passes no budget this year, taxes and spending bills would proceed through the two houses without the help of a guide-

lines that were to have been spelled out in the budget resolution.

The Senate rejection of the Republican leaders' budget, which Mr. Reagan had endorsed in qualified terms after his own budget was brushed aside, was dramatic evidence of the collapse of the once almost solid Republican support for Mr. Reagan's economic program in the Senate.

Mr. Baker and other Republican leaders had put considerable personal prestige on the line in trying to put together a budget that would preserve Mr. Reagan's tax program and most of his proposed military buildup.

But Republican moderates, long-suffering under the power wielded by party conservatives, balked at the high deficits that the leadership plan would produce: \$192 billion for next year and even higher totals in future years if no new taxes were enacted.

They developed a plan of their own with higher taxes and lower deficits, starting with \$181 billion next year, and, in effect, checkmated the leadership when, with Democratic support, they came up with enough votes to defeat the leadership plan.

Then they were thwarted, too. They accepted modifications, including a reduction in their plan for new taxes and a slightly more military spending in 1985. Those changes picked up more Republican support but split the Democrats. So the moderates also lost, although they clearly became more of a power to be reckoned with.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Andropov, Sakharov

Andrei Sakharov is probably the greatest living scientist to be treated as a public enemy in his own country. It was a scandal when he was seized by security police and cruelly banished in 1980 to the closed city of Gorki for the crime of defending human rights. The scandal has now been deepened by a new Soviet leader's refusal to allow Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, to leave the country.

All that has changed for the Sakharovs is the name of their jailer.

More was expected of Yuri Andropov. No single gesture would have had wider resonance at so little cost. A month ago the Soviet minister of justice went so far as to hint that Mr. Sakharov would be permitted to accept an invitation to teach at the University of Vienna. It proved a false signal, extinguished by an

announcement that Mr. Sakharov knew too many secrets to be allowed to emigrate.

The pretext is specious. Not since 1968 has the man who developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb had access to secret information. Besides, if betrayal were his purpose he has had ample opportunity to pass secrets to Western colleagues. Even to suggest any such treason is a slander, as his jailers well know.

The Sakharovs have endured scorn, isolation and hunger with unfielding dignity. If the Kremlin believed what it now says, there would have been no signals about his being permitted to depart. Plainly the Politburo was divided about a simple act of generosity and good propaganda, and the man at the head of the table turns out to be not so tall after all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Leashing Technology

The Reagan administration, or at least part of it, wants to tighten up the rules on exports of high technology to keep the Russians from getting it. The same Reagan administration, or at least part of it, wants to expand high-technology exports to strengthen the economy and industries crucial to national security. One view prevails at the Defense Department, the other at the Commerce Department. Congress, presumably, will be the referee.

The Defense Department already reviews export licenses for certain types of goods being shipped to the Soviet bloc and China. But it wants a veto over a wider list of sales, including those to noncommunist countries as well. As a practical matter the reviews would mean delays, much uncertainty and rising incentives for foreign buyers to find sources of supply elsewhere. How would the benefits balance against this disruption of commerce?

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment has published a sensible paper. Unquestionably the Soviets are able to exploit U.S. technology bought, borrowed or stolen. But much leakage is inevitable in an open society. The OTA observes that it is rare to find examples of technologies obtained from the West which the U.S.S.R. could not have produced itself, albeit with delays.

It is a fair generalization to say that embar-

goes of technology can work fairly well when they are limited in scope and when they are supported by a consensus among the industrial countries. That consensus is currently administered in Paris through the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls. When a government pushes beyond that consensus it invites a divisive quarrel that is very likely to end in a costly fiasco.

Two examples are President Carter's grain embargo and President Reagan's campaign against the Soviet gas pipeline. The first brought a vehement reaction from American farmers, and, after Mr. Carter lost the election, Mr. Reagan reversed him. As for Mr. Reagan's attempt to stop building of the pipeline, it led to a blazing row with the West Europeans, the only result of which has been that American manufacturers have lost contracts to their European and Japanese competitors.

If Mr. Reagan wants wider controls on technology leakage, he will have to build support for them not only among U.S. producers but abroad as well. The Defense Department wants to press faster and much further into highly controversial areas. To weigh the wisdom or even the possibility of that, Mr. Reagan might reflect on the way the grain embargo and the pipeline quarrel turned out.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Truth in Argentina

When the world notices the Argentine people it is often to deplore their addiction to myths of national destiny. At present, however, a sobered people is seeking the plain truth about the thousands who have "disappeared" in the last seven years of military rule.

Such information about 6,000, perhaps 30,000 missing persons being withheld by those who know the most, the military authorities. Preparing to yield to civilian rule they seem more concerned with protecting fellow officers than with protecting the country from more squalor and repression.

The junta has linked the disappearances to the armed services, implying that these acts are beyond the reach of civilian courts. A promise of fresh information to victims' relatives turned out to be a cruel fraud; relatives dutifully reporting to government offices are being told nothing. Now there are rumors of an amnesty absolving everyone involved.

Argentina was left ungoverned when the

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

'Saucepans Concerts' in Chile

A Divide in South Africa

The results of South Africa's latest flurry of by-elections show that Prime Minister P.W. Botha has caused a deep and almost certainly unbridgeable divide in Afrikanerdom. They suggest, however, that he has kept the support of most of the largest part of his people. The conclusion must be that his wisest political strategy is to dominate the center ground of white South African politics — including both Afrikaans- and English-speakers — rather than to try to accommodate the far right wing by abandoning his attempted reforms.

[But] Mr. Botha would be well-advised to rethink his new constitution. Indeed, instead of pressing ahead in that area he would be far better occupied in pushing through more reform in the economic field. He could do far more to create real mobility of labor, to promote the training and employment of skilled blacks as well as whites, and to stop the present inhuman and counterproductive policy of pass control and resentment of blacks. Such measures could then create the conditions for real accommodation in South Africa, not mere tinkering with white political control.

—The Financial Times (London).

FROM OUR MAY 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Row Over Opium Dens

HONG KONG — The utmost indignation prevails at the action of the Liberals in perpetually ordering the closure of opium dens. The revenue from opium is one-fifth of total revenue, and the closure will cause serious losses which the British colony is unable to make good. The Liberals acted without consulting the Governor or the people, and the feeling here is that the local Government should resign. The colony knows that the Chinese officials are insincere. The officials are starting monopolies, and the opium area is not materially decreasing. When China's sincerity is demonstrated, the colony is willing to cooperate for the suppression of the opium trade.

—Le Monde (Paris).

1933: Austrians Oppose Hitler

VIENNA — For the first time since 1918 the uniform of the old Austrian army was officially worn when Chancellor Dollfuss donned his warlike officer's outfit to take the salute at a parade of 40,000 Heimwehr men demonstrating for independence and against fusion with Germany. The constitution of Republican Austria forbids the wearing of former imperial military uniforms, but since the advent of Hitler the government plans to give up the present military outfit, designed after the German pattern, and to return to the Austrian tradition. Dr. Frank, Nazi Minister of Justice, said the new Germany was misrepresented and Hitler wished nothing but peace.

—The Financial Times (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine,
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Director de publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Ass: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-285618. Telex 61170.

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What Chance Accidental Nuclear War?

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Could nuclear war begin purely by accident? The assumption is common that nuclear war is likely to come not by decision of rational government leaders but due to mechanical or human accidents. Johnathan Schell, for example, has written that "the machinery of destruction is complete, poised on a hair trigger, waiting for a 'button' to be pushed" by some misguided or deranged human being or for some faulty computer chip to send out the instructions to fire.

Is that true? Are the following scenes possible?

The Faulty-Computer-Chip War:

Deep inside a multimillion-dollar computer used to process the military intelligence coming from American satellites, a 35-cent computer chip malfunctions. Suddenly the radar screens begin to flash. A thousand Soviet missiles appear to be coming over the horizon. "Oh my God," the radar operator says. "This is it."

In the White House, the president is informed of the warning, now 10 minutes old. "In 20 minutes the missiles will destroy our retaliatory forces, sir," his military aide informs him. As the president leaves the White House for his specially equipped command post airplane, he orders that all land-based missiles be launched immediately.

"I am not going to let our missiles be destroyed on the ground," he says as he climbs aboard the

president to order an immediate launching of ICBM missiles. His incentives to do so might indeed be small if the missiles were relatively invulnerable and if he had other nuclear systems at sea, not under attack. It is even possible to maintain a policy of not launching missiles in a retaliatory strike until after the damage of the enemy's first strike is assessed.

It is possible that an officer under pressure could go insane. But an insane American officer could not, in peace time, and by himself, arm and deliver the nuclear weapons under his command.

In the submarine case, to give but one example, it would take the simultaneous insanity of a number of American submarine officers for an

accident to occur. The commander, wrestling him to the floor. The commander appears startled. Then he smiles, looks up and says, "That missile is going to shoot down a Nazi bomber. I'm teaching those fascists a lesson. Remember Stalingrad!"

Although such imaginative scenarios are often discussed, they are fortunately, extremely unlikely if not impossible.

U.S. government has devised numerous precautions to prevent such accidents. Along with more sophisticated and more numerous weapons, more sophisticated and more numerous pre-emptive policies have been developed.

There are four kinds of measures intended to minimize the chances of unauthorized or accidental use that are worth noting:

First is the "two-man rule," which requires parallel actions by two or more individuals at stages in the process of communicating and carrying out any order to use nuclear weapons.

Second is the system of Permissive Actions Links (PALs), including a highly secure coded signal which must be inserted in the weapons before they can be used.

Third, devices internal to the weapon are designed to ensure that an attempt to bypass the PALs system will disarm the weapon.

Finally, the nuclear warheads themselves are designed to preclude accidental detonation as a result of exposure to heat, blast, or radiation.

The Soviets share American concern with unauthorized and accidental nuclear war, and there is reason to believe that they, too, have taken measures to prevent it.

In this light, how credible are the two scenarios outlined above? There have been, it is true, many false alarms in the American nuclear attack warning system. Some of them have been traced to such minuscule components as an inexpensive computer chip. But none of these false alarms has ever come close to leading to war, because the government has built redundancies into the system, precisely so that no president will ever have to rely on a single computer or radar screen to make such important decisions.

For this kind of accident to lead to war, several warning systems of different kinds — for instance, infrared sensors on satellites, and radars on land — would have to fail simultaneously.

Even that by itself would be unlikely to cause

an unauthorized American launch to be possible.

Given the Soviets' strong propensity for tight political control of their nuclear weapons, there is no reason to believe that the chances of unauthorized Soviet use are any greater.

Thus it is a mistake to believe that a simple accident or an unstable commander could easily lead to a nuclear exchange. In reality, the probabilities of such an event are very low.

This should not, however, breed complacency about the prospect of accidental war, for two reasons. First, it is only through continual concern that the likelihood of accidental use of weapons is kept so low. Second, mechanical accidents and human frailties could become increasingly dangerous in times of deep crisis or conventional war, during which time command centers would be threatened or destroyed.

These will continue to be an uneasy balance between the degree of control required to ensure that weapons are not used accidentally and the degree of "usability" required to ensure that they can be used if needed. If we were certain that a weapon could not be used, it would not contribute to deterrence. Nuclear weapons must be usable enough to provide credible deterrence, but not so usable as to invite unintended use.

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No clear alternative is offered. No individual has emerged to articulate a coherent set of criticisms and a different course. The French constitution and the absolute majority that Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party holds in the National Assembly save him from the kind of haggling that President Reagan has to undertake with a fractious Congress, but he is having a similar kind of trouble inside his party and in the streets.

The street demonstrations are mostly organized by students who oppose a planned reform of the university system to make it more selective and thereby restore assurance of quality. Government supporters blame rightist militants. But in fact the reform is a reversal of concessions made after the great leftist upsurge in May 1968, concessions that proved too costly in both money and educational excellence.

The group strongly supported not only the IMF quota increases but also an expansion in World Bank resources to meet the growing problems of developing countries which threaten world recovery. Expansion in World Bank resources will take a special initiative. Replenishment of the International Development Association is stymied by U.S. congressional foot-dragging. The only remedy, as Robert McNamara pointed out recently, is for Europe and Japan to pledge to do more until the United States catches up.

The report points out that foreign exchange misalignments can be corrected only by basic policy changes such as those it recommends. Concentrated intervention by central banks may occasionally be useful in restraining excessive fluctuations, but rigid arrangements for handling these should be avoided. Flexible exchange rates are here to stay.

Although it was not drafted with the economic summit in mind, this report by economists who have held high political office indicates realistically what a successful Williamsburg summit might achieve. The authors reflect roughly the same balance of political forces as the summiteers. Summit pledges along the lines of this report are feasible, if unlikely.

The report should not be seen as preparation for the summit, however. It addresses long-term problems that cannot be solved at a single meeting. Its analysis and prescription are for. Once again, the exercise reveals the quality of a cottage industry.

A message between the lines of "The News Business" is that the news media are nowhere as powerful as the public believes them to be — or as they often believe themselves to be. Influential perhaps, powerful no. I offer a personal experience to undermine the point.

My former boss, Henry Luce, proprietor of Time and Life magazines, was a giant of the press. One day in early 1960, when we were traveling together in Asia, he noted in a local paper that Senator John F. Kennedy had just won the Oregon primary.

The mistake complicated Mr. Nixon's campaign. He could not deny that he had a plan without divulging it. He hemmed and hawed and fudged, and won the election anyway.

As a corrective to that misguided view I recommend a small classic, "The News Business," by a couple of veteran professionals, John Chancelor of NBC and Walter Mears of The Associated Press. At first glance the volume looks like a primer for aspiring young journalists, a compendium of "dos and don'ts." But it ought to be read by a wide audience for its acute insights into the daily functioning of the news business.

I also commend the chapter on analysis, the articles and broadcasts that are supposed to explain the meaning of events to readers. Like the little girl with the curl, they can be very good or horrid.

A great stylist like H.L. Mencken could get away with outrageous opinions because he was a great stylist. A great commentator like Walter Lippmann, who brought to bear immense erudition and wisdom, was worth reading even when he went astray, as he occasionally did.

But, as Mr. Chancelor and Mr. Mears warn, beware of the instant analyses that frequently follow immediately in the aftermath of an important occurrence, like the death of a prominent figure.

Leads are the keynotes, the overtures, the tee shots of newswriting. They set the theme of a story. They can be fair and balanced, but they are always subjective for the simple reason that the reporter selects the elements in an event that he or she regards as crucial.

Reporters sometimes write it wrong — as in March 1968 when a young wire service reporter covering Richard Nixon's campaign in the New Hampshire primary wrote that Mr. Nixon had a "secret plan" to end the war in Vietnam.

The author's dispatch is a dispatch from London reporting that the death of Stalin had triggered a "fresh flood of speculation" about the future of the

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elements in an event that he or she regards as crucial.

The Image Reappears In Reverse

By Flora Lewis

Cruise Missile Base In South Sicily Is Said To Attract the Mafia

United Press International

COMISO, Sicily — U.S. military and civilian personnel are beginning to arrive at this remote southern Sicilian town where cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed beginning late this year, and the authorities believe the Mafia may be coming with them.

A U.S. official in Italy said the first group of Americans has arrived in Comiso, where 112 nuclear missiles and 4,300 Americans are to be based by 1987.

The Italian authorities, meanwhile, have voiced concern that because of the base and its potential economic effects, underworld figures are buying into an area where there has been no known Mafia presence.

Salvatore Catalano, the mayor of Comiso, has asked the head of Italy's anti-Mafia police, Enzo De Francesco, to investigate reports that Mafia "families" have bought 8,645 acres (3,500 hectares) of land in the Acate and Gela areas around Comiso.

So far, Mr. De Francesco said in an interview, his inquiry has revealed that all of Acate and parts of Comiso and Gela were "bought without concern of cost by certain Palermo families."

Investigators believe the families are convinced that the land will increase in value because of the base, sources said. They added that the authorities believed that the families had invested in the land with money earned from drug trafficking.

The authorities pointed out that Mafia families have had trouble finding ways to launder money made in the drug business.

A new law allowing the police to investigate bank accounts, corporate deposits and contracts of suspected underworld figures may have prompted the families to make the investments. The investments are legal and carried out by front companies, investigators said.

A former mayor of Comiso, Giacomo Cagnes, said that he has received several calls warning him "to lay off the missile campaign."

"They're obviously trying to scare me," said Mr. Cagnes, who heads the local anti-missile campaign. "They tell me La Torre should have taught me something."

Philippines Intensifies Crackdown on Dissent

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his supporters appear to be broadening their suppression of dissent, turning increasingly to lengthy court proceedings against journalists, priests and even elected local officials.

In recent weeks authorities have arrested three priests, the head of a newspaper workers' union, the mayor of a southern provincial city, his deputy and five city councilmen. In addition, arrest warrants on criminal libel charges have been issued for the editor and a Manila staffer of a regional news magazine based in Hong Kong, but the documents have yet to be served.

To date, all those arrested have been released on bail except Aquilino Pimentel Jr., the popular mayor of Cagayan de Oro City on the southern island of Mindanao. But opposition leaders fear that the government may be able to achieve its apparent aim of stifling opposition political activity through protracted legal proceedings linking the defendants with cases of subversion and rebellion already on trial.

The arrests come at a time of mounting insurgency by guerrillas of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party, especially in Mindanao. Some political observers believe that Mr. Ferdinand, a rising star in opposition ranks, is being made a scapegoat for the military's failure to defeat the rebels.

The arrest of Mr. Pimentel on April 17 on charges of rebellion was ordered by Mr. Marcos after a purported former New People's Army leader, Carlito Sandag, also known as Commander Delmo, testified against the 43-year-old mayor. Mr. Sandag claimed that Mr. Pimentel once gave him 100 pesos (about \$11) and told him to "keep up the good work" in trying to overthrow the government. Mr. Pimentel has called the charge ridiculous.

In a telephone interview from a military camp in Cebu, about 145 miles (233 kilometers) to the north where he is being held and standing trial, Mr. Pimentel said, "I feel this is a political matter." He added that he had been "principally very active in organizing at the grassroots level" his opposition Filipino Democratic Party.

He said that his party, which has a "socialist orientation" and has joined a coalition with the opposition Laban Party, had been "growing by leaps and bounds," and that his arrest makes it "much more difficult for the party to grow and organize." He was arrested under a presidential decree that allows indefinite detention without bail. But he vowed that "the setback will only be temporary."

Mr. Pimentel said the New People's Army was "certainly gaining ground" in his province of Misamis Oriental. "Out of 24 municipalities no less than 10 have been hit by rebel raids," he said. "This means the rebels are able to melt into the

Lava Flow Delays Blast On Mt. Etna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CATANIA, Sicily — A new rush of lava from Mount Etna Friday delayed an explosion to divert the course of a volcanic eruption into a man-made canal, away from populated areas.

Italian officials had originally scheduled the operation in the early afternoon, but a new lava flow damaged some equipment and forced a delay. Experts on the scene rescheduled the explosion for Saturday.

Even without the Mafia, the Americans are likely to have a dramatic impact on Comiso, a town of 27,000 where women are not seen after dark and where bar patrons are invariably male.

"Comiso will disappear, it's way of life, its traditions," said Antonio Jurato, an activist in the United Committee for Peace and Disarmament, a group that is opposed to the missiles.

"There will be a lot more prostitution, more drugs, that's for sure," added Corrado Biaggio, a resident who supports the deployment. "There are only three whores in this town. That just won't be enough, will it?"

A U.S. official said studies have predicted that the missile bases will pump \$14 million a year into Comiso's economy by 1987, a U.S. official said. But some Comiso residents are not confident that the money will flow their way.

"There will be some jobs for us during the construction phase of the base," Mr. Jurato said, "but afterwards the base will be completely self-sufficient and there will be no more jobs."

But regardless of their attitudes toward the base, local residents seem fascinated with the Americans.

Tonino Canatta, a young anti-missile campaigner, encountered a group of American soldiers in a bar near Comiso.

"I was asking the bartender if he had any cigarettes for sale," Mr. Canatta said, "when one of the Americans called me over and gave me two packs of Winston's. He then invited me and my friend to their table and had us try a piece of pizza with ketchup on it."

"It was so strange, somehow," he said. "They were so nice and friendly. And they really looked like the Americans you see in the movies."

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July 1983

Page 5

Libération: A Fever Chart of French Leftism

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Anybody curious about whatever happened to the youthful French demonstrators who manned barricades in the students' revolt of May 1968 should examine the remarkable rise to fame and influence of Libération.

In 10 years, Libération has been transformed from a fringe publication with a circulation of less than 10,000 into one of the most respected, and also one of the most readable, daily newspapers in France. The leftist revolutionaries who founded it under the influence of the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre have fanned out to occupy responsible positions, particularly in the news media.

Both "Libé," as Libération is affectionately known by its readers, and the one-time student radicals have matured. More moderate in outlook, sleeker in appearance and more conventional in behavior, they have almost become part of the establishment they set out to topple.

Serge July, the editor of Libération, is typical of a generation that has shed its leftist ideological blinkers but has retained a restless intellectual energy and irreverence for authority. Once one of the organizers of a Maoist group known as "The People's Cause," he is now regarded by many people as the best newspaper editor and political reporter in the country. Sitting behind his tidy desk, he said he was "very mistrustful" of people who never change.

The volcano is pouring out 1.8 million cubic meters (about 63 million cubic feet) of molten rock a day. Since the current eruption began March 28, the lava has advanced eight kilometers (about five miles). It recently started flowing faster.

"A paper has to live in its times. Our readers have gotten older along with us. When Libé started, I was 30. Today I'm 40. The typical reader of Libé at the beginning was a student. Today he's married, has a job, a home and a mistress," he said.

One of the first journalists to resign was Jean-Pierre Barou, who



Serge July, editor of Libération

left over a dispute with Mr. July over editorial direction. Now a successful editor at a publishing house in Paris, he looks back on his time at Libé with a certain nostalgia.

"It was as if I had been parachuted into another world. Suddenly, I found myself involved in almost constant debate. All kinds of different people would wander into the building at any time of the day or night — workers, ex-prisoners, drug addicts, homosexual activists," he recalled.

As described by the pioneers, the atmosphere at Libération in its early days seems to have resembled

that of a hippie commune more than a newspaper.

Libération was in fact more than a newspaper. It grew out of a leftist information agency set up by a group of people around Sartre with the aim of galvanizing workers to defend their rights after the 1968 upheavals. A network of Libération committees were set up in factories around France.

"Instead of becoming terrorists, we became journalists," he said.

Libération's success has not pleased everyone and has even spawned a new counterculture. The outside walls of the editorial offices are daubed with slogans like "Libérate Libé." On the walls of the lavatory, an anonymous graffiti writer has accused journalists on the newspaper of betraying the Maoist ideals for which they originally fought.

Somebody else replied: "Unlike you, we've realized that the world is going round — and will continue to go round without us."

Vatican Accepts Nun Resignation

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II on Friday accepted the resignation of an American Roman Catholic nun who defied a Vatican order to step down as director of Michigan's welfare agency because it funds abortions for the poor.

Agnes Mary Mansour resigned from the Sisters of Mercy religious order Wednesday, saying she considered working for the poor more important than remaining a nun. Her resignation "was immediately accepted by the Holy See," the Vatican said.

The welfare agency she heads dispenses government funds for poor women seeking abortions and other medical assistance.

ARTS / LEISURE

Happy Cannes, Mr. Oshima

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES, France — This year's Cannes film festival has been called "Le Festival des Pannes," the festival of breakdowns, as its technical innovations are often out of order — but it has kept its screening schedule amid the turbulence of political demonstrations. However, a visiting star, David Bowie, was advised not to attend the premiere of his film, "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," as the wild devotion of his fans might add to the disturbance.

"Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence," guided by the respected Japanese director, Nagisa Oshima, is a curious account of differing codes of honor. Its scene is a Japanese prison camp in 1942. Its dominating conflict is a peculiar one between an English officer, a "Lord Jim" figure from school bullies of years gone by — and the Japanese commander, whose samurai fanaticism masks a homosexual

Bowie enacts the conscience-stricken Briton and Ryuichi Sakamoto his captor, torn between duty and fascination. Though of inordinate length and frequently repetitive, the intensity of its realism, its enigmatic duel, and its striking directorial style distinguish it.

In "Cannabis Cannabis" (Walking Walking), Ermanno Olmi relates the pilgrimage of the biblical three kings as it might be performed by Tuscan peasants. Simple faith, according to this interpretation of the gospels, is the key to the mystery of the Epiphany, with its guiding star. His ambitious parable requires almost three hours to unfold and it has sequences of pictorial beauty, but is theatrically diffuse. It may be classed as an earnest experiment.

The French entries — "L'Été meurtre" (One Deadly Summer) by Jean Becker and "La Lune dans le caïneau" (The Moon in the Gutter) of Jean-Jacques Beineix — both depict hunts for rapists.

In the Becker version — from Sébastien Japrisot's novel — a young girl attempts to track down the three men who violated her mother 20 years before. Isabelle Adjani is again miscast as the seemingly flirtatious heroine bent on vengeance, a role more suited to someone of higher sex voltage and sense of comedy. There is superior acting by Suzanne Flon as her aunt and by Julie Caven as a man under suspicion.

Beineix, director of the successful "Diva," has gone excessively arty in "The Moon in the Gutter," a tale of a stevedore seeking the man who raped his sister, a crime that

drove her to suicide. Meeting a girl who resembles his dead sister only partially compensates for his loss.

Gérard Depardieu as the seaman and Nastassja Kinski as the sister replacement go through the motions of their contrived assignments, but are burdened with the delivery of lines that ring of the gushing of a schoolboy who has just read Verlaine. Beineix has ornamented the trashy script with camera work of harbor low life.

Sandwiched between two such gaudy shockers, Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies," with its sweet if corny gentleness, pleased audiences like a refreshing evening breeze after a hot and violent day.

"Heat and Dust," representing Britain in the official contest, is a monotonous picture of more sophistication and far more substance. Its director, James Ivory, an expert at period reconstruction, presents the spectator with two views of India, those of today and of the 1920s.

His scenario, adapted by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala from her novel, is a story within a story in which a modern young Englishwoman, intrigued by rumors of her great-aunt's past, goes to India to investigate the case. The great-aunt, as the bride of a British diplomat, went to India 60 years earlier and finding the rigid decorum of the colonial set intolerable, fell in love with a charming but shady native.

Greta Scacchi as the girl who took a fatal path, Shashi Kapoor as the caddish prince, Nicholas Grace as the colonial playboy of the 20s episodes, Julie Christie as the contemporary researcher and Charles McLaughlin as an American hippie who takes up Hinduism, provide performances of prize-worthy quality. Ivory's film, a work of delicate artistry and moods, has brightened the festival's program.



"Houses on the Place Ravignan" (1911), by Juan Gris.

An Essential Guide to Cubism

By Max Wykkes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "When we invented Cubism," Picasso said in an interview in 1933, "we had no intention of inventing Cubism. All we wanted to do was to bring out what was within us." Picasso and Braque, Gris and Léger, the four Cubist masters, nevertheless did invent a new movement; one move over which was to alter radically all Western ways of seeing and thinking, so far as painting and sculpture were concerned.

The "narrow view of Cubism in its purest form" is currently to be seen at the Tate Gallery in an international loan show of more than 230 works — "The Essential Cubism 1907-1920" — magnificently arranged and documented by the English authority on Cubism Douglas Cooper, and the American historian Gary Tinterow. Emphasis is on the word "essential," so that only those works which conform to the strictest canons of Cubist theory have been admitted. This, in practice, means that of the sequence of 12 rooms given to the show, the first four are devoted exclusively to the work of Braque and Picasso, 1907 through 1913; the fifth to Juan Gris, 1911-12; and the following three to Gris, Braque and Picasso, 1912-19.

The pioneer work of Cubism, this exhibition argues, was done from 1907 to 1911 exclusively by the fourth of the Cubist master-painters represented in this exhibition is Fernand Léger (1881-1955), who was developing a personal style on a basis of his understanding of Cézanne, as upon certain aspects of Cubist technique independently of each other."

Meanwhile Picasso's friend and fellow-Spaniard Juan Gris (1887-1927), who was developing a personal style on a basis of his understanding of Cézanne, to such an extent that, as he himself said many years later,

"this grip was so strong that in order to free myself I had to go as far as abstraction. Finally, in 'Woman in Blue' I felt I had liberated myself."

"Woman in Blue," loaned to this show by the Basel Kunstmuseum, is a fine example of how Cubist innovations could be turned to other uses — in this case the shaking-off of Cézanne's influence.

In the development of Cubism, there were other significant influences and inter-relationships.

Chief among these was the direction of Cubist sculpture in the work of Henri Laurens (1885-1954), another lifelong friend of Braque, and Jacques Lipchitz (1891-1973), for some years from 1916 a close friend of Gris.

By 1912, both Picasso and Braque had made paper, cardboard, and metal relief sculptures on the same themes — portraits, musical instruments, still lifes — as their painting; but in essence these were no more than extensions of those paintings, intended to be hung on the wall and viewed from one position. It was Laurens who made the first free-standing Cubist sculpture, a "Spanish Dancer," in painted wood, loaned to the Tate exhibition by the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, fashioned late in 1914 or early 1915.

By late 1917 when all were artistically active and together again after wartime wounds and interruptions, "many other artists of varying talent and degrees of comprehension had begun to try their hand at adapting earlier forms of Cubism for themselves," while the four heroic innovators were each

developing in different and sometimes contrary directions. As Cooper and Tinterow conclude, "Cubist paintings are essentially personal in character and bear the mark of an individual personality"; or, as Juan Gris even more succinctly remarked, "Cubism is not a manner, but an aesthetic; IT IS A STATE OF MIND."

The Essential Cubism 1907-1920, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to July 10. Mondays to Saturdays 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Sundays 2 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

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Higashiyama: Japan's Revered Landscapist

By Christine Chapman
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — There is a grandeur to Kai Higashiyama's paintings of mountains, trees, lakes, and the sea that extends beyond the scene itself. Recognized as a master of landscape painting, Higashiyama paints out of a sense of brotherhood with all mankind and a desire for peace.

"Nations are different," the artist said during an interview in his home. "But there's a common heart that exists among men."

At 74, the artist resembles a Buddhist priest going about his business with purpose and grace. He speaks simply and naturally about the spiritual basis of his work: "Painting is like prayer. When I draw and paint nature, I am praying for human beings," he said, "for peace and harmony."

He finds this harmony in nature and re-creates it in luminous, symbolic landscapes in which no people appear. The late novelist Yasunari Kawabata called the paintings "portrayals of modern sacred landscapes."

The art critic Kawakita Michio, who is also the curator of the Kyoto National Museum of Modern Art, has written that Higashiyama's work "inspires reflection on the essential nature of human existence."

In Japan the millions of admirers of Higashiyama's art include ordinary citizens as well as the royal family. His paintings hang not only in the National Museum of Art in Tokyo but also in the Imperial Palace. The emperor and empress have presented his work as gifts to Queen Elizabeth and to former U.S. President Gerald Ford. The government has commissioned Higashiyama to paint scenes for the Japanese embassies in Paris and Washington.

The artist has exhibited his paintings in Paris, Berlin, and in Beijing, and a major show of 93 paintings starts a West German tour in Munich May 19.

Perhaps his most important recent work, which he completed in 1982, after 11 years, is the 70 murals painted for the Toshodaiji Temple in Nara to commemorate the arrival in A.D. 754 of the blind Chinese priest Ganjin, who came to Japan to teach the precepts of Buddhism. Higashiyama created Japanese and Chinese landscapes using the two artistic mediums of the ancient Orient, *yamato-e*, the colorful Japanese-style painting of

the 11th century Heian era, and *sudō-e*, the black Chinese German painting.

"I was born in Yokohama in 1908 and I grew up in Kobe, both port cities with many foreign neighbors," he noted. "My father was a merchant to the sailors and he objected to my becoming a painter, but he relented when I took his advice to study Japanese painting. I came to admire Japanese painting. I don't use oil but rather metal-based Japanese paints."

In 1931, he graduated from the Tokyo School of Fine Arts with honors. After two years of postgraduate work, he studied art history at the University of Berlin. His return to Japan in 1935 began a depressing period in his life that coincided with the war years. As he wrote in his autobiography, it was "a miserable war, my close relatives dying one after the other, but I, who lost everything, am now being born again. From now on I'll be able to look at nature with clear and serene eyes."

Even his European landscapes are painted in a Japanese style emphasizing pattern and formal design, using both bright colors and the subtle shadings of India ink.

Kai Higashiyama's work will soon be seen in Munich. In 1979, he will travel to the 10th century Heian era, and *sudō-e*, the black Chinese German painting.

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"I was born in Yokohama in 190

side to Cubism

ARTS / LEISURE

Hever Castle Sale Is Mixture of Good and BadBy Sourou Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The two-day sale of works of art from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance that were formerly part of Lord Astor's collection at Hever Castle is one of those landmarks that leave their stamp on the art market.

In it was sold — for £28,990 (\$45,000) — one of the most beau-

THE ART MARKET

tiful Gothic ivories from France offered on the auction market in the last two decades. The Virgin and Child, seated within a tabernacle, 17.5 centimeters (7 inches) high, supported by slender columns, display the mastery of the Ile de France sculptors at rendering volume and movement, which was at its highest around 1300 when this piece, once part of a polyptych, was executed. The Hever Castle sale also included the finest suit of Italian armor of the 16th century seen in the market in years — indeed one of the finest of its style surviving anywhere. That reached the record price ever paid for any work of art other than a painting — \$1,925,000.

To find several masterpieces of this caliber in a single auction one must look back to the Robert von Hirsch sale, also held at Sotheby's, in June 1978. But the smugly stops here.

While von Hirsch was a collector with a remarkable eye, and the most demanding standards where authenticity was concerned, such qualities can hardly be credited to the Astor who amassed the armor and objects d'art at the turn of the century essentially as items to be fitted into the interior decoration of the castle.

The collection thus offers a reflection of Hever Castle with its Elizabethan core considerably expanded in Edwardian times. In architecture, however, the mixture of a period element and late additions is perhaps slightly less ominous than in a collection — the monument is at least set in a very grand landscape. When it comes to objects, the mixture of a few extraordinary pieces, a larger number of reasonably good ones, genuine if not admirable, and a substantial number of forgeries and composite objects is rarely seen with favor by other connoisseurs. Nothing like this mishmash has been offered on the open market in a single auction in the last 30 years. Sotheby's took a huge gamble in choosing to put it up all at one go rather than weed out the motley assortment. And the gamble paid off.

5 Rothko Paintings Damaged in Museum*The Associated Press*

SAN FRANCISCO — Five paintings by the American painter Mark Rothko, valued at a total of \$2 million, were slashed while on exhibition at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, the police said today.

The works, all oil on canvas, "were defaced by scratching a 'Z' on them with a sharp instrument," Thursday afternoon, a police official said. He said the area of damage from each slash was about 3 by 3 inches. Police had no suspects in the vandalism, he said.

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In VERSAILLES, 5, rue Romane · WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1983, in the evening of 9 p.m.

M^r BLACHE, Auctioneer, Tel. (3) 950.55.06 +

PUBLIC VIEWING: Friday 13, Saturday 14, Monday 16 and Tuesday 17 from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. (Sunday 15 from 10 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m.)

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Suits of armor from Hever Castle lined up for auction at Sotheby's in London.

The arms and armor catalog — written by the late John Hayward, who was an assistant keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum before joining Sotheby's as an expert — is a masterpiece in tongue-in-cheek entries.

The reader is spared harsh words such as "fakes," even though he is left in no doubt as to the appalling truth. Thus a series of duds takes on a kind of new dignity under the heading "Armor of the Historicism Period" — "revivalism" being the closest English approximation for the German noun *Historismus*. At almost any time in the past the mixture would have harmed the great pieces without helping the bad ones. Amazingly, the reverse happened, justifying Sotheby's gamble. A "bascinet [helmet]" in 15th century style thus went up to £2,200 and a "French or Flemish close helmet from a field harness," catalogued — with lethal precision — "the etched decoration later," fetched a fantastic £3,520.

Until the Hever sale, any connoisseur would have declared it worthless. True, these pseudo-medieval pieces were pushed back to the end of the catalog. By then the fantastic suit of armor made for Henry II of France had been knocked down at £1,925,000 to a private U.S. buyer, a beautiful Flemish three-quarter armor at £330,000 to the London dealer Howard Ricketts, and a very rare Gothic tilt armor from 15th-century Germany at £187,000, despite some restoration. In such a context, the "novelist" pieces — in a small half 19th-century or early-20th-century fakes, i.e. imitations made to deceive at the time — seem like so many inexpensive souvenirs.

Things might not have been so easy however. Far more unglamorous than outright fakes were those pieces of supposedly great importance that had been "completed." The "highly important" suit of Gothic armor (lot 46), essentially consisted of 15th-century period elements which, regrettably, were not born together. The armor comprehensively Tirolese, the jambes Milanesi," as Hayward delicately put it, could have been read as a scathing comment. It was not, judging from the £115,500 paid for it. Most astonishing was the favor with which at least two bidders — the man who got it and the under-bidder — received "a bascinet with associated pig-face visor." Associated," in the catalog's phrasology means that the visor does not belong with the bascinet. Indeed, it is considered to be of 19th-century manufacture. First and foremost among them is Claude Blair, a retired Victoria and Albert keeper who is probably the greatest living scholar and connoisseur on European armor and armor. But the bascinet itself — the helmet itself — is open to discussion. Both visor and skull are painted in the same way and in order to check the authenticity of the helmet, or "skull" as specialists call it, one would have to remove some of the paint. That, alas, could not be done. "It leaves me uneasy," was Blair's discreet answer to a question after the sale, making the price of £100,780 absolutely stunning.

Much the same pattern could be observed on the following day when the objets d'art were dispersed.

The ingredients were the same — a few admirable items, numbering less than five, a larger number of authentic if unimpressive pieces, and quite a few objects that left connoisseurs "uneasy," as Blair would put it. Even some of the top lots were not unblemished. The last word has probably not been said on several pieces, including some ivories — a difficult subject if ever there was one. In the catalog entry concerning "an important and rare French ivory crozier head," said to be datable to the second half of the 14th century, reference is made to "a very similar crozier head from the Buntt collection." Assessing the latter, Sotheby's catalogues calls it "a doubtful piece." This is almost like casting doubts on the Hever Castle piece itself. Sold for £156,100, it will be interesting to read comments 10 years from now.

That the two-day ceremony should have been turned into such a phenomenal commercial success against such odds is one of Sotheby's most extraordinary feats, largely to be credited to its press office. Despite the adverse flow of news concerning a possible takeover of the auction house and unflattering comments regarding its management, the press office managed to keep drumming up the Hever Castle motif and gradually built it up into a gigantic show.

The biggest news on the art market this year is that such a show should now be sufficient to glamorize objects and motivate buyers to the point of breaking records.

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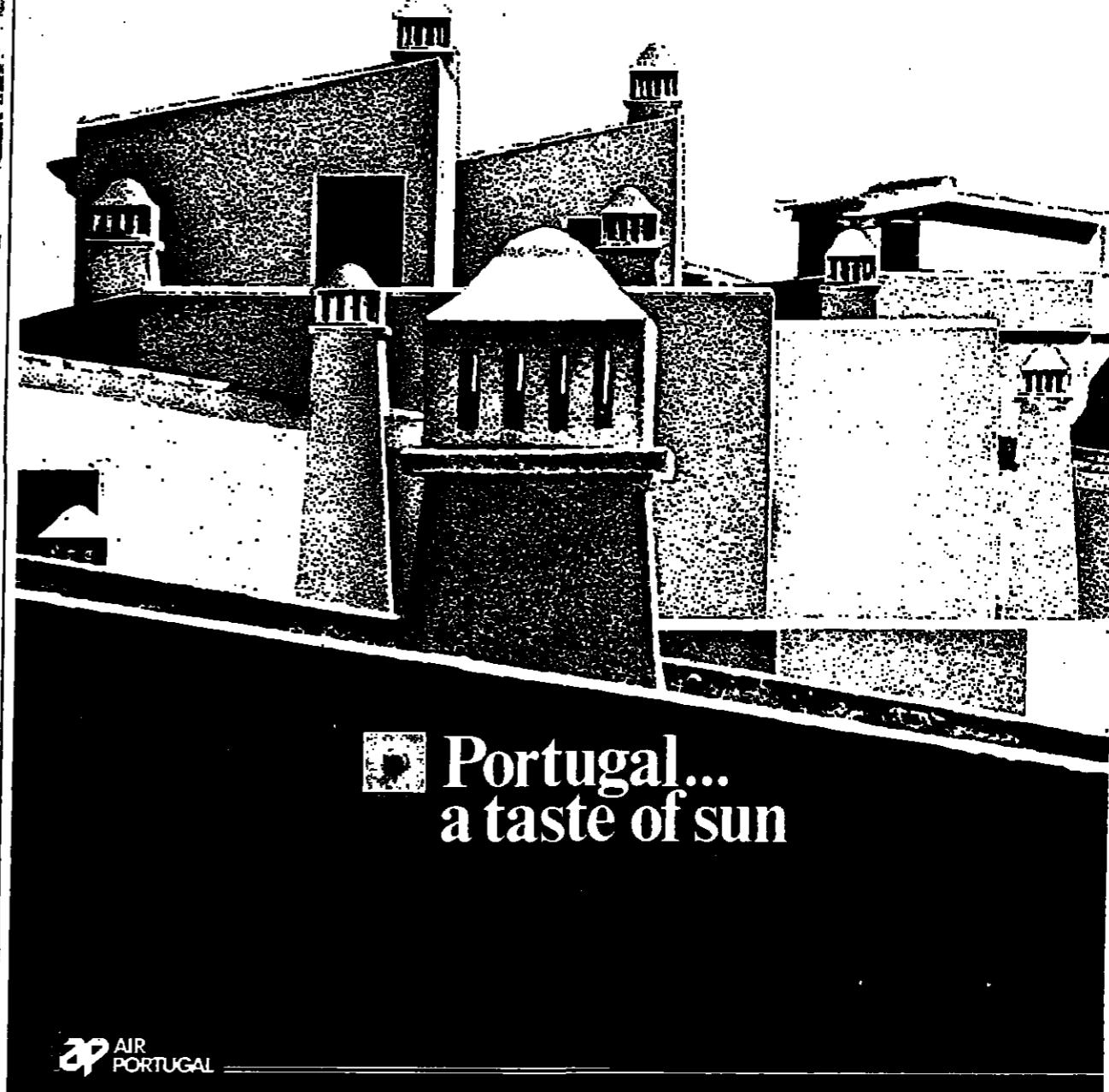
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WASHINGTON — Flounder

rushed into Bass' office at the State Department and cried,

"The secretary wants a slide presentation on the elections in Enchilada to show to the American people."

"I anticipated that," said Bass.

"I've been putting one together. Sit down."

"This is the Garcia family, which lives in Miami and which financed the Liberal Peasant Assassination Party of Miguel Torilla."

"Who is Torilla?"

"He is known as 'The Hammer' because his people like to beat on opposition politicians with hammers. In 1971 we called him Enchilada's 'Criminal of the Year.' But he got 25 percent of the vote."

"Wow, it's going to be hard for us to support him."

"Not necessarily. We found a

Washington — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

I don't mind when Weinberger does a selling job on a Third World power, but I start shaking when he puts pressure on a country like Japan to get its military act together. This is what Secretary Weinberger has just done on a trip to Tokyo. He wants the Japanese to rearm and become a military power to be reckoned with.

To those of us who served in World War II, memories die hard when it comes to allowing a power

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.
20 Ind.	122.82	123.17	122.17	123.25	+0.43	+0.35%
20 Trn.	545.64	549.98	542.09	547.89	+2.47	+0.45%
20 U.S.	127.20	126.51	127.21	126.50	-0.70	-0.55%
60 Dow	77.47	78.45	77.04	78.50	+1.03	+1.35%

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Perc.
Composite	164.15	162.46	164.05	+0.27	+0.16%
Industries	164.43	163.34	165.01	-0.77	-0.47%
Utilities	20.85	20.74	20.75	-0.15	-0.73%
Finance	20.47	20.68	20.25	-0.14	-0.69%

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
May 12	212,322	418,160	1,782
May 13	212,322	418,160	1,782
May 10	275,76	515,38	2,987
May 9	275,76	515,38	2,987

Market Summary, May 13**Market Diaries****NYSE Stock Index****AMEX Stock Index****Volume****Adv.****Decl.****Up/Down****Total****New highs****New lows****NYSE Index****High****Low****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****AMEX****High****Low****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****NYSE Most Actives****Sales****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****AMEX Most Actives****Sales****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****NASDAQ Index****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Prev.****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Close****Chg.****Perc.****Dow Jones Bond Averages****Close**

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 14-15, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By KAREN ARENSTON

Industrial-Policy Advocates Try To Find a Home in Economics

NEW YORK — Does the economics discipline really know what all the economy and how to fix it? One sign that economics does not — may not have all the answers — is that people think that it does not — is the attention being paid to proposals for a federal policy to aid industry.

The proposals start from the premise that traditional economics has failed to explain or to solve U.S. economic problems, and that more attention must be paid to policies that will compensate for weaknesses in U.S. business and labor institutions.

But while these ideas have attracted much attention, they have not been embraced by mainstream economists. For one thing, the new theories do not fit within the context of modern economic analysis; they tend to dwell on institutional behavior, an area that the economics profession largely left behind 20 or 30 years ago. For another, the industrial-policy proposals have not yet been subjected to the analytical tests that economists require before they are willing to believe that a theory holds water.

Many economists concede that they have had a difficult time diagnosing and curing U.S. economic ills. But for the most part, they still maintain that economics does have the answers.

"There may be a grain of truth in what the industrial-policy advocates are saying," said Robert Solow, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But at best, it is a grain, because there are too many other obvious economic explanations which contribute to explaining the current economic malaise."

But if economists see the glass as half full, industrial-policy advocates see it as half empty.

"You do want to get the macroeconomics right; it is a necessary condition to economic health," said Robert Reich, a professor at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and author of the recently published book "The Next American Frontier." "But," he added, "it is not sufficient."

Mr. Reich, a leading proponent of industrial policy, studied economics as an undergraduate at Dartmouth and as a graduate student at Oxford before going to Yale Law School and working as chief of policy analysis at the Federal Trade Commission. He explained, however, that his frame of reference was really politics, law and institutions, rather than economics, per se. "I'm conversant with economics," he said, "but I'm just more interested in the peculiarities of 20th century America than in abstract theory."

Because the industrial-policy ideas fall outside of traditional economics, is there a way to subject them to the tests to which many economic theories are held?

"When it comes to messy politics and real world institutions, much of that does not lend itself to formal economic modeling," he said.

More Rigorous Analysis

Nonetheless, even he agreed that further, more rigorous analysis may be useful, although he was willing to leave that to others.

What kinds of testing might be appropriate is an open question. William Baumol, a professor of economics at Princeton and New York Universities, noted that certain types of tests may be less appropriate than others.

"Our analytical methods can be bent and stretched to fit almost anything, but sometimes it is not worth the effort," he said. "You might get an equation that tells you, for example, that a man, M, is walking a dog, D, on a leash, L. But that does not necessarily help." Even so, Mr. Baumol noted that a range of research tools — statistics, case studies, controlled experiments — are available, and one or another might be suitable.

Mr. Reich agreed that his theories, and others, on industrial policy, could be offered in a more structured manner, more acceptable to economists.

First Tentative Conclusions

He said: "If I were doing this as a Ph.D. candidate, my first chapter would review the literature, and point out that all the productivity studies say that economists cannot explain more than 50 percent of the slowdown in productivity growth. My second chapter would explain my hypotheses. My third chapter would present my data — the growth in the layers of management in corporations, the number of paper mergers, and so forth. My fourth chapter would present all my regression analyses. And the fifth chapter would present the first tentative conclusions."

"But I didn't want to do that way," Mr. Reich said. "I love writing, and I would just have found it tedious. It seems to me terribly important that these ideas get out. And since my frame of reference has never been in the economics community, I never felt a need to put it in those terms."

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Inbank exchange rates for May 13, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	Day	7-D.	Mo.	Wk.	Mon.	8-D.	8-M.	8-W.	8-M.
Amsterdam (a)	2.7555	2.7374	2.7258	2.7144	2.7091	2.7083	2.7028	2.7025	2.7025	2.7025
Frankfurt (a)	2.4405	3.0305	3.0239	3.0178	3.0178	3.0178	3.0178	3.0178	3.0178	3.0178
London (b)	1.9567	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055	3.0055
New York	1.9510	2.9840	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773	2.9773
Paris	7.37	11.541	10.810	10.810	10.810	10.810	10.810	10.810	10.810	10.810
Zurich	2.0282	3.1747	32.845	32.845	32.845	32.845	32.845	32.845	32.845	32.845
ECU	0.9224	0.9185	2.269	4.0004	2.2445	4.0164	1.975	4.0164	1.975	4.0164
SDR	1.08548 (0.9044)	2.6707	7.999	10.8124	2.5971	10.8124	2.5971	10.8124	2.5971	10.8124

	U.S.	Day	7-D.	Mo.	Wk.	Mon.	8-D.	8-M.	8-W.	8-M.
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	U.S.	Day	7-D.	Mo.	Wk.	Mon.	8-D.	8-M.	8-W.	8-M.
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	U.S.	Day	7-D.	Mo.	Wk.	Mon.	8-D.	8-M.	8-W.	8-M.
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	U.S.	Day	7-D.	Mo.</
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U.S. Car Firms Retool From Bottom Up

(Continued from Page 9)
part, despite the layoffs, losses and quality problems of the past few years.

For one thing, as the result of tough cost-cutting, the auto companies are a lot leaner than they were just a few years ago. In the first quarter of 1983, the Big Three had combined profits of \$1.0 billion on sales of 1,387,374 cars, compared with a combined loss of \$458 million on sales of 1,769,775 cars in the like quarter of 1982.

According to figures compiled by David Eisenberg of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., the Big Three have put more than \$43 billion into new plants and production machinery in the past four years. In the like four-year period a decade earlier, those investments only totaled \$13.4 billion.

CORRECTION

The Cincinnati Stock Exchange is owned by its members, and a seat on the American Stock Exchange sells for \$275,000. Both were incorrectly reported in a recent article from The New York Times.

Trafalgar Housing of Hong Kong said Thursday it would sell many of its assets. A headline incorrectly identified the company.

A cost of more than \$80 billion, the American automobile industry will complete, by 1983, the retooling and re-equipping of 49 new engine and transmission lines and 89 new or fully re-equipped assembly lines, Ford's chairman, Philip Caldwell, said recently. When the conversion has been completed, few machine tools or parts will remain unchanged in the industry's 260 domestic plants or in the plants of more than 5,000 U.S. suppliers of automotive components and materials.

As a major part of its drive to upgrade to the state of the art, the industry is investing heavily in automated machinery, robots and computer-controlled processes. Rigid financial controls, once a hallmark of the industry, have been loosened to bring in the new technology.

"You have to be careful not to confuse financial decisions with operational decisions," said John Betti, a vice president of Ford. "What looks good short-term financially, may not be the best long-term operational decision."

Whether all this investment in new equipment will be enough for Detroit to counter Japan's formidable challenge remains to be seen. Meanwhile, U.S. auto executives are using a practice reputed to be a

specialty of the Japanese — copying.

Nowhere is that approach more evident than in Flint, one of General Motors' more important production hubs. Meetings of worker-quality-circle groups are now common in Buick plants here, as is the use of statistical process controls to monitor their operations; both techniques were borrowed from the Japanese.

And on a larger scale, the division plans to combine its separate engine, parts and assembly factories in Flint into one integrated facility. The model for the consolidation is Toyota City, the tightly knit industrial complex developed by Japan's largest auto maker.

As part of its consolidation, Buick plans to take over the city streets alongside its assembly plant so that trucks can feed parts directly to the assembly line where they are needed, reducing handling and storage. A conveyor link between the assembly plant and the engine plant two miles away will permit completed engines to be dispatched to automatically meet the car for which it is intended.

Another auto-industry practice that grew up over the years — one that made engineering subservient to styling — is also being discarded, Detroit executives say. Design

and manufacturing engineers are now being invited into styling studios to make changes that will avoid later problems on the assembly line.

"In the old days we did a design and threw it over a wall at manufacturing," said Howard Frear, one of Ford's chief design engineers. "If it didn't come back in a few days attached to a rock, we assumed they could build it."

Styling remains important, of course, and Ford, for one, is counting on its new aerodynamic look to give it a clear distinction over competing models. But the difference, Detroit executives say, is that actually producing the vehicle is receiving more attention these days.

This re-emphasis on engineering, production equipment and manufacturing techniques is an acknowledgement that the advantage of the Japanese auto companies lies not in design or marketing, but on the factory floor. Indeed, many modern Japanese autos were styled outside Japan and the major Japanese auto companies all have design studios in California.

In a way, the U.S. auto industry is returning to its roots, to the days when Henry Ford and David Buick, men who knew their way around a factory, ran automobile companies.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Iraq Proposes to Pay Off Part Of Its Debt to France

PARIS (AP) — Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz of Iraq proposed in an interview published Friday that his country should pay off its crude oil shipments as part of its \$1.76-billion debt to France.

Mr. Aziz told the daily newspaper Le Monde that Iraq proposed sending 2.5 million to 3.5 million tons (about 17.5 million to 24.5 million barrels) of crude to France during the current year, "which would enable Iraq to honor 90 percent of its debt to France in 1983 and pay off the remainder in 1984."

He said that unless some such arrangement was made, Iraq would be able to pay only 40 percent of its debt this year. He said Iraq has made similar swap arrangements with British, West German and Japanese companies.

Official French sources said such an arrangement was conceivable "within the limits of France's oil needs and its commitments to other oil-exporting countries."

U.S. Car Sales Increase 5.2%

DETROIT (AP) — Early May car sales rose 5.2 percent from the period a year earlier at the four major domestic automakers, the companies announced Friday.

The four said they delivered 165,713 autos between May 1-10, compared with 157,577 in the year-earlier period.

General Motors was the only one to show a decline, 1.6 percent, and a spokesman attributed it to strong sales in the year-earlier period.

Chrysler reported a 4.16 percent jump, while Ford's sales improved 1.5

percent and American Motors sales were up an estimated 104 percent.

Chrysler Backs Off From Plan

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Chrysler Corp., responding to the public outcry that greeted its effort to persuade the U.S. government to forgive a \$220-million stock-price profit for rescuing the company from bankruptcy, said it is withdrawing its request.

The auto maker said Thursday that it no longer seeks to cancel 14.4 million warrants it issued in 1980 that give the government the right to buy 9 percent of Chrysler stock at about half the price at which the stock market values such a stake.

Chrysler noted, however, that the question of what to do about the warrants — rights to buy shares at \$13 each until 1990 — would have to be dealt with at some unspecified date and it did not rule out asking for at least some concession.

Car Plant to Have New Staff

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Former workers at the closed General Motors plant in Fremont, California, will be the "primary source" for recruitment and the United Auto Workers union is likely to represent workers when the plant is reopened as a joint venture by General Motors and Toyota, William J. Usery Jr., a special advisor for the project, said.

But Mr. Usery, a former U.S. secretary of labor, emphasized Thursday that "this is a new venture with a new work force." Neither the seniority ranking of the former GM workers nor the job classifications and work rules under the old union contract with GM would be recognized when hiring gets under way, probably later this year, he said.

De Larosière Renamed IMF Chief

WASHINGTON (WP) — The managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Jacques de Larosière, has been reappointed for a second five-year term, the IMF has announced. Mr. De Larosière's first term expires on June 16.

The fund said Thursday that he was reappointed by the Board of Executive Directors of the fund, which has 146 member nations. The IMF has played a crucial role in the Third World debt crisis of the last eight months, as it has orchestrated financial-rescue packages for debtor nations in trouble and pushed commercial banks to keep on lending to needy countries. Mr. De Larosière has impressed government officials here and elsewhere with his handling of the crisis and his reappointment was widely expected.

The 53-year-old Frenchman was the director of the French Treasury for four years before coming to the IMF.

Company Notes

Clevite Corp. and Interpace Corp. announced jointly the completion of a definitive merger agreement providing for the acquisition of Interpace by Clevite.

CBS Inc. said the CBS Broadcast Group has set an immediate hiring freeze because of indications of softer-than-anticipated sales in the second and early third quarters.

Over-the-Counter

May 13

Stock Indexes

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in Net

100s High Low 3pm Close Chg.

AGS 226 226 214 214 +1.16

AKSC 77 225 224 224 +0.16

Adcor.b 225 225 224 224 +0.16

Alphatec 195 225 224 224 +0.16

AlphaTrac 491 249 249 249 +0.16

Amcor.b 109 150 150 150 +0.16

Amcor.d 150 150 150 150 +0.16

Amcor.e 150 150 150 150 +0.16

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SPORTS

Islanders Win, 6-3, For a 2-0 Edge as Play Moves to N.Y.

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — The New York Islanders encouraged by second-period goals by Bob Bourne and Brent Sutter in a 38-second span, went on to beat the Edmonton Oilers, 6-3. Thursday night and grab a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals.

The three-time National Hockey League champions will take that edge back home for Games 3 and 4 on Saturday and Tuesday.

For the second straight game, the NHL's best defensive team

sick and fed Bourne for a short backhand at 8:03. Then Brent Sutter got his first goal of the night by poking in his own rebound at 8:41.

Glenn Anderson beat Smith on a rebound at 4:48 of the third period, but Brent Sutter connected again at 14:11 when Moog misplaced the puck, giving Sutter a shot at an empty net.

Smith was assessed a five-minute major penalty for slashing Gretzky in the leg with 2:04 remaining. Gretzky, one of hockey's most mild-mannered players, stated behind the net, then went down when hit by Smith's stick. The center picked himself off the ice, skated towards Smith and gestured at the goalie with his stick before order was restored.

With 36 seconds left, Dave Lowley retaliated for the Oilers by spearing Smith and was given a five-minute major penalty.

Anderson, who was injured in Game 1, when Smith slashed him on the knee, played a regular shift and showed no signs of being slowed. The incident had caused a second deal of controversy here with local newspapers featuring front-page photos of Smith and Gretzky fighting him with a "vicious player."

Only two teams have ever rallied to win the Stanley Cup after losing the first two games of the finals at home. In 1942, the Toronto Maple Leafs dropped the opening two games at home, lost the third game in Detroit, then won the next four.

In 1966, the Montreal Canadiens were beaten twice at home by Detroit, then won the next four games.

Then the Islanders took advantage of some shoddy goalkeeping by Andy Moog. Tom Jonson connected on a wrist shot over Moog's left shoulder at 14:21. Bob Nystrom's weak wrist shot fooled Moog on the glove side at 17:55 and Mike Bossy got his 16th goal of the playoffs with a 30-foot slap shot over Moog's glove at 19:17.

Bossy's goal was his 68th post-season goal of his six-year career, tying him for third place with Gordie Howe. Defenseman Denis Potvin assisted on the score, giving him 93 playoff assists, second only to Jean Beliveau, who had 97.

When Jari Kurri put a 30-foot slapper off Smith's stick 5:07 into the second period, the Oilers came alive. But Duneau snatched the puck from Edmonton's Mark Messier.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Taroczy Upsets Lendl in Hamburg

HAMBURG (UPI) — Knocked out of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here by Balazs Taroczy of Hungary, Ivan Lendl said Friday that he had been training too hard.

Lendl, who went down late Thursday, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, appeared at odds with his coach, Wojciech Fibak, on the issue. "I have trained too hard recently but according to Wojciech, I cannot train enough," Lendl said.

Taroczy called the triumph "the greatest success of my career" and then lost Friday to Eric Fromm, 6-4, 6-1. Yannick Noah snapped Mats Wilander's winning streak at 20 with a 6-4, 6-4 victory Friday.

Evert Beats King in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — Chris Evert Lloyd kept Billie Jean King firmly at the baseline in a 6-4, 6-4 victory here Friday in the first round of a \$45,000 exhibition tennis tournament. Andrea Jaeger beat Sylvia Hanika, 6-1, 6-0.

Evert will play Jaeger in the final Saturday for the \$22,500 winner's check. The loser will earn \$10,800. King will meet Hanika to decide third and fourth places and checks of \$7,200 and \$4,500, respectively.

Nicklaus Shares Colonial Golf Lead

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI) — Jack Nicklaus marched through muddy conditions Thursday to a 4-under-par 66, moving him into a share of the lead with Gary Hallberg and Joe Imman after one round of the Colonial National Invitation golf tournament.

Nicklaus has won only once since he captured the U.S. Open and the PGA in 1980; he won on this Colonial Country Club course a year ago.

A shot back of the co-leaders at 3-under 67 were Rex Caldwell, Hale Irwin, Mark McCumber, Mike Reid and Mike McCullough.

Indy Veteran Crashes in Trials

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Bob Harkey, a 52-year-old Indianapolis 500 veteran trying to get into his first race in seven years, slammed into the wall at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Thursday and suffered multiple rib and neck fractures.

Harkey went into turn four and slid out of the groove, reportedly after touching wheels with another car. Harkey then slammed the right side of his car into the wall and slid about 1,400 feet along the wall into the main straightaway before coming to a stop.

U.K. Racehorse Troy Found Dead

HIGHCLERE, England (AP) — Troy, the seven-year-old horse that won the 1979 English and Irish Derbies, was found dead Thursday at his stud farm in Berkshire, the owners said. An autopsy determined that the cause of death was a perforated ulcer.

Troy was retired to Highclere stud in 1980 after winning eight races. Lord Porchester, owner and manager of the stud, said Troy's death was "a disaster for English breeding and for the owners."

Early Defections From Preakness

NEW YORK (NYT) — Strike Gold and Caveat are out of the running May 21 for the Preakness Stakes.

Strike Gold, the undefeated speedball who was held out of the Kentucky Derby to be pointed for the Preakness, is going to wait longer before running with top company at longer distances. Caveat, who closed like a whirling dervish third behind Sunnym's Halo in the Derby, is off his feed and scheduled for a long rest.

Strike Gold's defection from the Preakness is good news for Sunnym's Halo, who benefited from the lack of a swift pace in the Derby. Without Strike Gold, there does not appear to be any new early speed for the Preakness.

For the Record

PONTIAC, Michigan (UPI) — James Jones of Florida, the big fullback that Detroit drafted No. 1 to block for Billy Sims, has signed a six-year contract with Lions for an undisclosed amount of money.

EAST LANSING, Michigan (UPI) — Big Ten athletic directors have voted unanimously to discontinue the three-point basket after a one-year experiment. They also voted not to experiment with a basketball shotclock.

NEW YORK (NYT) — Slightly more than a quarter of 500 readers surveyed by the Football News said they have a favorable impression of the new United States Football League. Twenty-seven percent of the respondents said they liked the new league, with 38 percent not sure and 16 percent disappointed.

The Associated Press
Brent Sutter of the Islanders scoring against Andy Moog, the Oiler goalie.

'Baseline Bums' Await Lakers Spur's Opponents Dread Local Fan Club

*By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — In 1975, within walking distance of the Alamo, 120 brave men and women made an heroic stand.

It was the Spurs' second season in San Antonio, and the Indiana Pacers were retiring to their dressing room after an American Basketball Association playoff game when they were splashed with beer.

Suspecting that the beer was a gift from the Baseline Bums — 120 men and women who gather for each game above the tunnel leading to the visiting team's dressing room — two of the heftier Pacers, George McGinnis and Mel Daniels, charged into the stands. A brawl ensued.

As the legend goes, McGinnis and Daniels were held to a draw until riot police arrived, no small accomplishment considering the condition of the Baseline Bums by the end of most games.

Afterward, a San Antonio policeman said the only way to prevent future incidents would be to "put those bums in a cage." He presumably was not referring to McGinnis and Daniels.

There have been no other incidents, and the level of the Baseline Bums' sophistication has now risen to the point where they would rather trade in their matching T-shirts than throw beer on a player.

To the Spurs, the Baseline Bums are guardian angels. They sit in Section 20 of the Arena, eager to protect the hometown team by orally thrashing anyone who poses a threat — visiting teams or officials.

To visitors, the Bums seem more like Hell's Angels. In a Sports Illustrated poll of National Basketball Association players, Spurs fans were the least popular by an overwhelming margin. When Dave Cowens played for Boston, he was sued for allegedly attacking a Bum with a tote bag. The suit eventually was thrown out of court.

The Los Angeles Lakers were here Friday for Game 3 of their

best-of-seven series for the Western Conference championship in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

Even though a capacity crowd of 15,800 was expected, the Bums were sure to stand out. Not only because of their pajamas, but also because of the pie pants they intended to wear on their heads in tribute to the sense of humor of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who stalked out of the Lakers' locker room after a recent game when a chocolate cream pie intended for Jamaal Wilkes' face — it was his birthday — ended up on Abdul-Jabbar's clothes.

While they enjoy taunting the Lakers more than any other team, they are not fussy about their targets.

"My season tickets are next to theirs," says Jeff Cohen, assistant managing editor of The San Antonio Light. "Some nights, I end up watching them more than I do the game."

Once, after Larry Brown, the former coach of the New Jersey Nets, had complained about the quality of guacamole salad in San Antonio, the Bums put guacamole around the edges of a large salad bowl and threw the green contents on Brown when he went to the locker room. He was not amused, even when he discovered that he was being showered with green confetti.

Last season, after Alex Adams of Phoenix broke his nose on George

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Philadelphia 82 Milwaukee 100(ot)

May 8 — Philadelphia 111 Milwaukee 100(ot)

May 11 — Philadelphia 82 Milwaukee 81

May 14 — Philadelphia vs Milwaukee

May 15 — Philadelphia vs Milwaukee

May 18 — Philadelphia vs Milwaukee

May 20 — Philadelphia vs Milwaukee

May 22 — Milwaukee vs Philadelphia

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Los Angeles vs San Antonio 107

May 8 — Los Angeles 122 San Antonio 113

May 13 — Los Angeles vs San Antonio

May 15 — Los Angeles vs San Antonio

May 18 — San Antonio vs Los Angeles

May 20 — San Antonio vs Los Angeles

May 22 — San Antonio vs Los Angeles

z=1 necessary

Gervin's elbow, the Baseline Bums showed up the next time the Suns were in town with bandages on their noses and their eyes blackened.

The Baseline Bums originally were Bleacher Bums at the San Antonio minor league baseball games. But when the team's general manager, John Begos, joined the Spurs, he invited the Bums to follow him.

There are 120 members and almost that many on a waiting list to join. A review board interviews prospective members. Anyone who misses more than 20 percent of the games each season loses his membership card. Members in good standing receive discounted tickets and invitations to the group's monthly barbecue and beer bust.

Their most famous member at the beginning was Dancing Harry, who was married at midcourt during half-time of a game between the Spurs and New Jersey Nets.

"We had people coming to our offices and saying they wanted to buy a ticket to Harry's wedding," Spurs publicist Wayne Witt said.

"They didn't even know who was playing."

It was a disaster. The Spurs lost the game, and Harry's marriage, according to Witt, ended a few months after he discovered that his bride was only 16. Harry later found a job working nights and had to resign from the Bums.

The most celebrated member of the Bums now is Medium George. He was known as Big George when he lost 150 of his 380 pounds. He carries the Texas flag. "It's the biggest job we have," he says, "which means I have to drink more beer."

The Bums are said to represent a cross-section of the city's population. Ranging in age from 18 to 68, they include doctors, nurses, lawyers, real estate men, policemen and independent businessmen.

Some of them do not like being known as people who go to the games to drink beer. "Some of them have more class than that," Cohen says. "They like to go to the games to drink bourbon."

The Associated Press
Thomas Loeb of West Germany passed over Alfie Misiaggi of Italy to Frank Otto, who scored in Germany's 9-8 victory at the water polo World Cup in Malibu, California.

Italians Rebounding in Water Polo

National Team Showing Signs of Former Greatness

New York Times Service

MALIBU, California — Jerry Reilly lined up the tie-breaking grand slam home run in the fifth inning off Dan Petry to lift the Oakland A's to an 11-4 victory Thursday over the Detroit Tigers. The victory had caused a second deal of controversy here with local newspapers featuring front-page photos of Reilly and Pete Rose fighting him with a "vicious player."

Reilly came up in the fifth in-

ning with the bases loaded and the score tied, 4-4. He deposited his second home run of the season and second grand slam of his career into the upper deck in right field.

Mitchell Page walked and Kevin Moore followed with his fifth home run of the season and second of the game to complete the sixth-inning rally and increase the lead to 10-4.

Pete Rose pitched 4½ innings

3-for-4, drove in two runs and scored three others as the Red Sox won the tie.

Craig Fagerick pitched 2½ inni-

ngs of one-run relief to gain the victory in his first decision.

Oakland picked up an unearned run in the sixth when Rickey Henderson reached second on a two-base error by Kirk Gibson in center field, went to third on Mark Davis' single and scored while Detroit was running Davis down on a steal attempt.

Chris Coridori started for Oak-

land but gave up a pair of runs in

the first and one in the third before

Longoni started again with young-

sters.

Despite illnesses and a ninth-

place finish in the 1982 world

championships, the Italians played

well for much of the tournament in

Ecuador. When Longoni was sure

the young team had a secure identity

and would not become dependent

on a star of De Magistris' magni-

tude, De Magistris rejoined the

team three years ago, but at 33

years old he is back, trying to lead

the team to a youthful unit that fin-

ished ninth in last year's world

championships at Guayaquil, Ecuad-

or. Longoni said he is having as much fun

with

ART BUCHWALD

The Latest in Farming

WASHINGTON — "Hello, Farmer Jones, how's business?"

"Just fine, son. Got a good crop of grain this year."

"I don't see any grain on your farm."

"It's right here on this piece of paper. The government is giving me this grain, if I promise not to raise any."

"Why would the government do that?"

"They got too much grain. So in order to use up what they got stored away, they're giving us this 'payment in kind.' It's called PIK. We get 95 percent of what we ordinarily raise, free from Uncle Sam's warehouses."

"What are you going to do with the grain that you get from the government?"

"Sell it as fast as I can. Lots of farmers out there are walking around with PIK paper so I got to unload mine before the price drops."

What do you do all day, now that you're not farming?"

"Ride around and make sure no one is planting anything on my land. Got to keep it clear if I want my PIK paper. Then I go down to the coffee shop and sit around with the other boys talking about what great crops we didn't raise this year."

"You deserve a rest, Farmer Jones. I hope the government

doesn't get rid of its grain for awhile."

"That's their problem."

"Hello, Dealer Smith. How's the feed and fertilizer business?"

"Just awful. Ever since the government started giving away free grain, nobody wants to buy any seed or fertilizer from me. I'm about to go bankrupt."

"Sorry to hear it. Can't you get some of that PIK money going around?"

"That's only for farmers who don't raise any crops. We've got some too, because if it wasn't for us there wouldn't be any surplus grain in the government bins."

"How would the government do that?"

"They got too much grain. So in order to use up what they got stored away, they're giving us this 'payment in kind.' It's called PIK. We get 95 percent of what we ordinarily raise, free from Uncle Sam's warehouses."

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"You deserve a rest, Farmer Jones. I hope the government

Hughes's Huge Plane Goes on Public View

United Press International

LONG BEACH, California — The Spruce Goose, the colossal wood airplane Howard Hughes built, flew once and hit for three decades was unveiled Thursday in a spectacular new roost, next to another transportation relic, the ocean liner Queen Mary.

The gleaming white craft, still the world's largest airplane with a wing span longer than a football field and a tail the height of an eight-story building, was showcased in the world's largest clear-span dome that also features exhibits of the reclusive magnate who built the plane during World War II. It will be opened to the public Saturday as part of an air show representing more than 70 years of aviation history.

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